

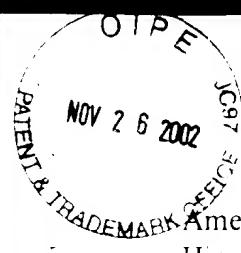
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Amendment under 37 CFR 1.111
Hiroshi ANDO et al.

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/701,011
Attorney Docket No. 001550

Table 1

| | | Inventive Example | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Curing agent (solution B) | | | | | | | |
| Bivalent tin catalyst | Tin octylate | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Laurylamine | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Tetravalent tin catalyst | Di butyltin dilaurate | | | | | | |
| Amino-containing silane compound | N-(β -aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dehydrating agent | Vinyltrimethoxysilane | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Plasticizer | Polypropylene glycol (average molecular weight = 3,000) | 6.5 | | | 6.5 | | |
| | Paraffin based plasticizer (Exxsol D-130) | | 6.5 | | | 6.5 | |
| | Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule | | | 6.5 | | | |
| | Allyl ether group terminus polyoxyalkylene | | | | 6.5 | | |
| | Dilisodecyl phthalate | | | | | | |
| Filler | Precipitated calcium carbonate | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Base resin (solution A) | | | | | | | |
| Curable organic based polymer (d) | Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule | 100 | 100 | 93.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Epoxy-containing silane compound | Polyisobutylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule | | | | | | |
| | γ -Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Epoxy resin | Bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin type epoxy resin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



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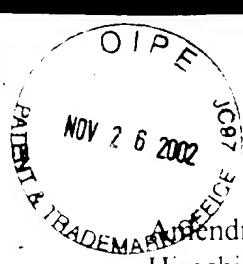
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| | | Inventive Example | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | 100:10 | 100:10 | 100:10 | 100:10 | 100:10 | 100:10 |
| Mixing ratio * | Weight ratio (base resin:curing agent) | | | | | | |
| Mixing ability ** | Easiness for weighing and mixing | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Storage stability (surface curing time) | Initial (Before 50°C x 4 weeks store) After 50°C x 4 weeks store | Hr | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Adhesiveness after storage of curing agent (water resistance) | Substrate: plate glass Substrate: aluminum alloy (anodic oxidation) Substrate: mortar slabs | break mode | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| Elastic Recovery | 23°C 100% elongation 24 hr. set. 1 hr after release | break mode | + | + | ++ | + | + |
| | % *** | 94% | 95% | 94% | 94% | 95% | 95% |

*: Base resin/curing agent mixing ratio

**: Base resin/curing agent mixing ability

***: Elastic recovery ratio



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Please amend Table 2, pages 58-59 as follows:

| | | Comparative Example | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Curing agent (solution B) | | | | | | | |
| Bivalent tin catalyst | Tin octylate | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 5 |
| | Laurylamine | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Tetravalent tin catalyst | Dibutyltin dilaurate | | | | | 5 | | |
| Amino-containing silane compound | N-(β -aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dehydrating agent | Vinyltrimethoxysilane | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Plasticizer | Polypropylene glycol (average molecular weight = 3,000) | | 6.5 | | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| | Paraffin based plasticizer (Exxol D-30) | | | | | | | |
| | Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule | | | | | | | |
| | Allyl ether group-terminus polyoxyalkylene | | | | | | | |
| | Diisodecyl phthalate | 6.5 | | | | | | |
| Filler | Precipitated calcium carbonate | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | Base resin (solution A) | | | | | | | |
| Curable organic based polymer (d) | Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Polyisobutylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule | | | | | | | |
| Epoxy-containing silane compound | γ -Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Epoxy resin | Bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin type epoxy resin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| Mixing ratio * | Weight ratio (base resin:curing agent) | Comparative Example | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------|------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mixing ability ** | Easiness for weighing and mixing | + | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| Storage stability (surface curing time) | Initial (Before 50°C x 4 weeks store) After 50°C x 4 weeks store | 5 Hr | 6 6 | 6 N. M. | 5 5 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 |
| Adhesiveness after storage of curing agent (water resistance) | Substrate: plate glass Substrate: aluminum alloy (anodic oxidation) Substrate: mortar slabs | break mode break mode break mode break mode | + | - | - | N. M. ++ | + | + |
| Elastic Recovery | 23°C, 100% elongation 24 hr. set, 1 hr after release | % *** | 95% | 85% | N. M. + - | N. M. ++ + | + | - |
| | | | | | 55% | 95% | 95% | 93% |

* : Base resin/curing agent mixing ratio

** : Base resin/curing agent mixing ability

*** : Elastic recovery ratio

N. D. : not detectable, N. M. : not measurable